Thesis, in the supley of Mr. Galt, who had a centract to build a house. His object was to commence and learn everything, frem ariek laying to stone cutting, and he knew that with Mr. Galt he would have every chance. He werhed for him all that easeen, laying briek, cutting stone, and learning the mason's trade. Wiese the fail came, Mr. Galt cealed not pay his workens. George lost all he had earned, and was obliged to leave owing his beard bill. He told Mr. Neel, to whom he ewed this beard bill. He told Mr. Neel, to whom he ewed this beard bill, how he was situated, but that as soon as he was able he would send him what he owed. Noet raid there was time enough, and George then footed it back to Troy—twenty-two miles—and hired out to lay brick until the weather became cold, when he received his pay, and at once started for Hoome Faur Gersera, where he paid Mr. Noel the beard bill. Noel was surprised, and told George he never expected to get it, as near of Galt's workmen got paid. When George got out of deat he found he had gained his first lesson in trusting. To pay this mensy, though it left George Law nothing, he walked twenty-two miles and back—making forty-tour miles in one cay.

miles in one cay. He spent that winter in Troy; sold an old sliver watch

which he had purchased in the summer, and with the preseeds bought a few school books, and studied them
without a teacher. These books were few in number,
but very important at that peried of George's life.
They consisted of Insoll's Arthmeste, Morre's Geography and Atlas, Walker's Dictionary, and a work entitled
flexible properties of the student of the student of the student
"by heart," and strange as it may seam, yet in a strayears, when the operations of George covered maistructure. His cover tarted from the rules of his sitem instructure. His cover the student was keep to sugget entry,
analy with millions of capital, of which George ownchief owner, was explaining the advantages of his size
time of "Couble entry". ""An "y said George ownchief owner, was explaining the advantages of his size
time of "Couble entry". ""An "y said George ownchief owner, was explaining the advantages of his size
time of "Couble entry". ""An "y said George own to
dis while mind to his books all this miner.

That spring (1828), he went to work again laying briefs, and carned 14s. I Jackson, and soon after
went to Kingston, Ulster county, New York, to work on
the Delaware and Hudsan easal. Mr. Murdock, who had
been superintendent for Mr. Galt the year previous,
wreie to him at Troy to come to Ulster, where he would
find work, at Ulster George wont into the employ of
Oiliger & Hasbrouck, and commenced building a look for
them. He was ignorate, but Mr. Murdock, who was anperintendent of the work, showed him how to do it, and
his wages were \$2.25 per day. He sompleted in a look for Mr. McGinnis, and received twenty shillings
per day. This he completed in August of the same
year. He then engaged to build two looks under Murdock, which occupied him three match, for two brothers named Dubois. In November he made his second
visit home of Kiyron's works.

George had now accumulated a lot of small books
which he could easily carry, and to which he devoved
are hundred and fifty dollars.

George had now accumulated a l

Buring the above trip he had with him all the books which he had accumulated except "Morse's Atlas," which he could not conveniently carry.

George now commenced work on the Morris causl, for Hopkins & Fairoanks, at Mountville, and worked unit November, when cold weather commenced. During this time, hearing that his brether samuet had been easen with paralysis, he made a visit home. In 'vevember he heard that the hearth of his mother was failing, he want home and remained until she died. He was then 21 years old.

In the spring of 1828 George went back to Mountville, in Jersey, where there was an acqueduct to build, and also an inclined plane. Here he worked until June. He met with trouble in getting his payments from the company, and left, reashing New York city about July. Here he had a proposition made to him to take work on the Histem Canal, which was to connect the Hudson and lest rivers. He regarded the whole concern as nonsensical, and would not continue to work upon it, and concluded to go back to Pennsylvania to the lower division of the Lehigh Canal, three miles from Easton, he now became superintendent for Mr. Cady, a man about sixty years old, a good mechanic, who had worked on the Eric canal. This Mr. Cady uses to take the he now became snjertmendent for Mr. Cady, a man about sixty years old, a good mechanic, who had worked on the Eric canel. This Mr. Cady used to take the world easy. He would get under a sued out of the sun, and watch the operations of his superinendest and the neen. On one occasion he called to George to come to him. "George," said he, "you are a great feel to work for me as you do."

"How so?" inquired George.

"Why, I used to work and superintent myself, until I made a name. Now I am living on that and my reputation, while you in reality do all the work. You should make centracts yourself, and work under nobody. You are mere capable of doing it than I am."

George remained with Mr. Cady until the fall of 1828, making fams, locks, &c., and superinvending the masonry work.

are more capable of doing it than I am."

George remained with Mr. Cady until the fail of 1828, making cams, locks, &c., and superintending the masonly work.

During this period he had increased his library to fifty volumes, and had purchased several works oc drawing, which he carefully studied at every leisure moment. While working for Cady, he was taken alok with fevar and ague, and went home to Jackson, N. Y. He was slok all that winter, and boarded at a tavern. He never remained at the homestead when he visited air native place. He had too much pride to allow any of the neighbors to any that he sponged on his parents. When spring came he was out of money, and ewed a tavern bill for board. This was in 1829. He then procared a heres ou gredit, and rode to Troy, thence to Athens, in Orange county, to New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and went to werk again for the same company, in the employ of Mr. Cady. He got through that job in June. (1829.) and then went on the Delaware division, ten miles from Easton, and superintended locks and an acqueduct. Then he took work of a Mr. Otis, and built a leck and small acqueduct. He finished this in the fall. This was his first sub-contract. It was in 1829, and George was twenty-three years old. George had poor health this summer. His old friend the squeeheath with Otis, and in the aprile cannal had lettings, and George put in a bli for the in clined plane. He travelled over the casal from Easton to Andover, and made his estimates. His bid was accepted with Otis & Carmiches!, but in the winter of 1829 George sold out his interest for \$200. That fall the Morris canal had lettings, and George put in a bli for the in clined plane. He travelled over the casal from Easton to Andover, and made his estimates. His bid was accepted with the plurity, and came very near drigh. Here he was a courted with the plurity, and came very near drigh. Here he was a tiended by Pr. Swift. In the spring of 1831 George sold out his interest for \$200. That winter he was a tiended by Pr. Swift. In the s This work lasted until the fall of 1832, about eightsen months. He then get his brother Sam to come out and visit him for his health. In Becomber, 1832, he had great difficulty on the Delaware division—a break out of the river into the canal—to remedy which he built stop gates. In February, 1833, George went to Philadelphia and married a lady to whom he had become at tached in 1830. The summer of 1832 was spent in failfiling a contract made at Easton to built a dweigh lock," capable of weighing a boat of 100 tons, at the head of the Delaware division, and for the

fall he returned home, as usual, to see the In the fall he returned home, as usual, to see the lolks.

Shortly after his return to Easton, his brother Samue.

died; previous to which, the father of George page his sick son a visit, and then saw Mrs. Law for the dra At the time George married his labrary had increased to one hundred choice volumes, and they were well read and studied, for George bought no book to its lide on the shelf.

In the year 1834 George took a journey to the West ern country. He started with some idea of actiling at

bridge over the Lehigh. He had become an expert dratteman, and drew all of his working plans, and understood engineering in all the details. He did a large amount of work on the upper division of the Lehigh canal, between Mauch Chunk and White Haven. He was engaged in constructing for the Lehigh Company. From the summer of 1835 to that of 1836 George carried on public works at Easton. Buring this time he had rented a house for himself at Easton, and moved his family into it.

In August, 1837, George came to the city of New York. His brother Jeseph resided here, and had corresponded with him in reference to a contract for the Creton water works. George had watched the progress of this great work for several years and in 1837 be bid for three jobs, and get two of them, above Tarrytews. He had two sections in Sleepy Hollew, made tamous by the pen of Washington Irving. When this work was allotted to him, he relected a site for the necessary buildings, and left them there while he came on to New York During this time bis children, Josephine and Mary Alice, had the scarlet fever, of which Mary Alice died. He removed his family to farrytown in December, 1837, and then commenced the work on the Croton.

When he removed from Pennsylvania to New York his library had increased to three hundred volumes, and his library had increased to three hundred volumes, and his library had increased to three hundred volumes, and most valuable reading matter.

In the fall of 1839 his brother Joseph, who had spent the pravious winter in Cues for the beaset of his health, died of consumption at the house of his health, died of consumption at the house of his brother George. About this time George mais a bid for the High Bridge, and was successful. He hurried home to attend his brother, who had the next after the High Bridge, and has successful. He hurried home to attend his brother, who had the days after. The same fall George was attacked with a disease of the first health, died of consumption at the house of his health, died of consump

French deputies in the vehicle, but as they spoke no Engish, and George did not understand French, they could only manage to eat and drink together.

From Lyons he went to Marseilles, from Marseills to Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchio and Rome. In the Holy City he remained six weeks, and thence to Naples. From Naples he returned to Marseilles, Paris, Havre, to Southampton and to London. From London he went to Antwerp and Brussels, and visited the field of Waterloo, and back again to London. In May, 1841, he left for home in the steamship Caledonia via Halifax and Boston.

It was at the time the President was supposed to be lost, and his friends advised him not to go home in a steamer, but he was anxious to see the workings at sea of a steamer. He had made up his mind to build steamers, and believed that the shortening of time of passage proportionally lessead the danger.

Buring his absence abroad for his health, he examined all the principal works, especially bridges and aqueducts, but he founs that he could obtain no new idea to apply to the High Bridge which he was constructing. He ascertained that we Americans wers ahead of anything abroad in the machinery way and in the adaptation of implements to accomplish work.

Soon after his return from Europs he pald a visit home. It was on the occasion of this visit that a little incident occurred which must have gratified the feelings of George very greatly. As has been said before, John Law, the father, was an energetic, active farmer. His whole soul was engaged in that pursuit; he had purchased tract after tract of adjoining lands, until he owned 500 acres. But to do this, he had got in debt by notes and mortgages. When George went home on this visit, he said to his father, "Tell me the amount of all that you owe in any shape or way." The father dies, and before George returned back to the city, all his father's liabilities were cleared up and the old gentleman had no more worry. He died as late as 1883, at the age of 86.

While in Europe, George visited ne place e

the final completion of the High Bridge. He tound a great benefit from having his house where his work was to be done.

In addition to his other books, George had at various times accumulated a large quantity of law books, especially those of New Jersey, Fennsylvania and New York—States in which he was performing work—and made himself familiar wish their contents, especially in cases bearing upon his own interest and contracts, and in this way gamed a legal knowledge of a higher order than is usually possessed by those gentiemen who aport a tin sign, and sometimes occupy seats in Congress or higher places.

The last pert of the year 1841 was devoted mainly to the closing up of the work at Tarrytown, and containing on with the High Bridge. The contract was made by George in paral, not as a whole—se much for the coffer dam, cutting the rock to such a depth, so much for stone arches, parapets, walls, coping; in fact, there were about forly different items. The large sum which it is supposed George has made by erecting this splendid bridge, which has no rival in the world, was by the improvements which he made. He introduced steam—the pumping was done by steam, piles drove, stone raised, &c. The ole mode would have ruined him, or any other contractor; and when the bridge was completed in 1849 George had gained so much in practical experience that he could have gone to work again and performed the same work at one quarter less than it actually nad cost him. The year 1842 was a winess of more extended operations on the part of George. This year he became interested in the Dry Dock Bank; and it will not be out of place here to give a succunct narration of George's connection with this institution. Previous to George's connection with this institution. Previous to George's connection with this institution. Previous to George's connection with this institution.

piace nere to give a successful narration of George's embrarking for Europe he had purchased one hundred and skiten shares in this bunk, as a good investment. There was a company chartered for the purpose of constructing a Marine facility in 1825, with a capital of seven bundred thousand dollars, with banking privileges. It was the first marine railway ever construction in the city. The company purchased a large quantity of land in the vientity of the railway, and in this purchase of land, and in the construction of the railway, they expended a large amount of their capital—to such an extent that it could not pay dividends on its original capital, and it was therefore reduced to \$429,000, and the shares to \$30. The Dry Book charler was perpetual. The concern was a successful one, and the stock, which was \$30 per share, got above per. In 1835 and 1835 the Dry Book Company to a large amount of money by bad debts, and it was obliged to mortgage the real estate. It leases money from the american Life and fruis Coapany of Battinore. All thus was long before George had anything to do with the Dry Dock Company. In June, 1842, this loam became due. George was then one of the directors, and began to look out for ways and means to meet these locas. The bank had no money. The directors went to see Mr. Duer and Morris Robinson to try and make arrangements to meet the incebtness of the bank with its real estate. Mr. Stebbins, the president of the bank, by erfer of the directors, offered to pay, in real estate, at a valuation, the whole amount of incebtaness, stating that the property had charged nanos—and in every way possible enhanced of the bank, by erfer of the directors, offered to pay, in their incebtaness, stating that the property had charged nanos—and in every any possible remarked of the stock of the bank, by the real estate, see that they could buy it at a runnous sacrifice to the bank and its sleecholders. The Dry Deck Company spined to the source of these from such proceedings, and in doing se set out the wind a

gressed.

It was in this year that George went into Harlem Railroad stock. This road was supposed to sernined and the stock worthless. Its original capital was two millions. It was selling at two per cent. George made up his mind that with proper management it would be worth helf-effity per cent, or one million. Although it was swamped in debt not paying its expenses he went to work and bought all it required, and paid cash. He extended its indebtedness for three, five and six years, and made all its debts good. He bought the iron to extend it from Williamsbridge to White Plains. He bought engines, and cancelled 2,000 shares woich had been pladged for \$0.000! Under such management at that of George, the stock went from 6 to 75 per cent. Thousands upon thousands had been quandered foolishly upon the best read in the city. He wished to carry it to Albany. But for George this road would have been sold and become a total loss, and thousands would have been sold and become a total loss, and thousands a label have been sold and become a total loss, and thousands a cold have been solfierers among all classes.

In the year 1813 George bought the Neptone to make experiments with. He but always had an inclination to build onean stemmers, and during his trip to Europe he setzed upon every opportunity to acquire information in regard to steamship build. It was in this year that George went into Harley

ing. In addition to these experiments, he was engaged on the Harlem, the High Bridge and the Dry Boek property, and this year he took in hand the Mohawk Railread. This read was in a wretched way, and the stockhelders and others induced George to undertake to make it worth semething—see what could be done. It was a read from Schrenetady to Albany, with an inclined plane at each end. The capital was one william and a half, and the stock was worth 27 per sent enly when George bought into it, and commenced work. The what yew please, George, with it, so long as you don't ask money from the company, "said the directors. It ewed ever \$200,000 in fleating debt. George did away with the inclined planes, carried it around the hills, connected it with the Utica read, stocked the cars, and when he left it the stock was worth 75 per ceni. He reduced the expenses from \$50,000 to \$30,000. The stock has since gone up to, and even over, par, and now pays a good 7 per cent interest.

In addition to these works, in the fall of 1844 George commenced the Oregon, the first steamer he ever built. She was launched in the spring of 1845, and ran that fall. He sold her in 1847. In 1846 George was still engaged on the bridge, and running the Neptune and Oregon, and had increased his library and his reading knowledge several thousand volumes.

We have reached a period when the greatest event of this century occurred—the opening of the rica treasures of Californis to the world. We have airoady spoken of the ambition of George to reach the same perfection in stramships that he had reached in land constructions. In 1847 Col. A. G. Sloo had made a contract with the United States government to carry the malls to Californis to the world. We have airoady spoken of the ambition of George to reach the same perfection in stramships that he had reached in land constructions. In 1847 Col. A. G. Sloo had made a contract with the United States government to carry the malls to engage the property of the contract as he had not the mean to build the steam

New York and Chagres. George at ance placed an opposition line of four steamers on the Pacific, to run from Passmat to San Francisco, so as to make a knough lise from New York and New Orleans via Panama to San Francisco.

In January, 1861, George sold out the Pacific line of steamers to the Facific Mail Steamship Company, and purcahed their line on this side, consisting of the Empire City, the Crescait City, Philadelphia, El Dorade. Illicos, and Cherokes. This arrangement was completed April 1, 1861.

In the fail of 1862, the Captain General of Cuba issued an order prehibting the Crescent City or any other vessel from coming into the harbor of Havana, which should have Mr. Smith, the purser of the Crescent City, on board. George refused to submit to it, and appead to our government at Washington. Instead of relying to the letter of George and his associates, they endeavored to persuade him to remove Mr. Smith, as the easiest way to settle the difficulty, as they could find many men who would answer for purser as well as Smith. George said that was not the question; that Mr. Smith was an American, and had a right to the protection of our government; and that he would not dismiss Smith or no other man under these dictumstances from an board of his vessels, at the dictation of any foreign government. I tat it was no reason because Mr. Smith was an poor men, and that any other man could fill his place, that his rights should have no claim for camages. George tota Mr. Fillmore, that if this vascamer was destroyed he would have no claim for camages. George tota Mr. Fillmore, that if that was all the protection Americans were to receive from their own government, the sconer they found it out the better for them; that he was satisfied that there was spirit enough in the American people to protect their own rights. George continued Smith as purser until the Spanish government withdrew their order, although they threatened to sink the steamer created for public auction by the account of the work that for the work the dac

moved into it.

In that plain but substantial edifice—the fruits of his own labor and industry—he resides, surrounded by every comfort, with a library nequalled, including his early friendly volumes; he philosophisas upon the past, independent to everything, and embodying in America the character of Cinconatus, the Roman, or Epaminondess, the Grecian, the ancient heroes of Plutarch. As has been clearly shown in this brief history, George's antecedents for the Presidency are those of labor. Up to this time he has not qualified himself for the high office, either by doing murder in battle-fields or reguery in a law office.

for the high office, either by doing murder in battle fields or reguery in a law office.

In 1854 George sold out all his interest in the sea steamers, and then, intending to visit Europe, he bought the Grapeshot, to be used as a private yacht for himself while abroad. This year he commenced the improved atyle of fireproof building in the Bowery.

In February, 1855, George was nominated by the Pennsylvaula Legislature for the Presidency. And here this biography will break off for a while, to be filled up as the sun gees round and the grass grows—that is, by future events.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Thentres and Exhibitions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last appearance but three of the Lagrarge opera company takes place on Monday evening, when Bellini's grand opera "I Puritani" will be played. Mad. Lagrange, Signori Mirate, Candi, Marini, Morelli and Baratini will appear.

Nunco's Garden.—The opera selected for this evening is Balfe's "Bohem'an Girl." Mr. Harrison as Thaddeus, Mr. Borrani as Count Arnheim, Miss L. Pyne as Arline, and Miss Pyne as the Gypsey Queen. There can be little doubt but that the homes, will be crowded, as Miss L. Fyne is a favorite.

BROADWAT REATRE—The benefit of Signor La Manual takes piace this evening, being the last night of the season. Several eminent artists have volunteered their services on the occasion. The pieces selected are "The Winow's Victim," "A Grand Divertissement," and two acts of "The Bohemian Girl."

Bowkery Theratre—The drams of "The Cattle Staelera" is the commencing feature of this evening, in

BOWERT TREATRE —The drams of "The Gattle Steal; as it the commencing feature of this evening, is which Mesars. Coney and Webb will appear in the leading characters. The play of "The King's Fool!" will follow, and the pantomims of "Don Juan" will so clude the amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The benefit of Mr. G. Holland and last night of the season takes place this evening. The comic piece "The Beulah Spa," "The Wandering Minstrel" and "A Day After the Fair." are the amusements selected. Holland, an old invorite and goodetor, deserves a bumper.

Minstrel." and "A Day After the Fair." are the amuse ments relected. Holland, an old favorite and good actor, deserves a bumper.

Wallack's Theatre.—The benefit of Mr. W. B. Moore takes place to night, when his friends will be pleased with the formatic selections he has made for their enjoyment. The pieces are the "Bashelor of Arts," and "Gentleman from Ireland," in which all the leading affects are are are all the selections.

"Gentleman from Ireland," in which all the leading artists appear.

Larange's Metrocouran.—The amusements of this evening will commence with the melo-dramatic beliet of "Massniello," in which Senorita Soto, Wile Daoy Barre. Mors. Caresse and Mr. Smith, will appear. The politic comedy of a "Curious Case" closes the entertainments.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The drama called the "Lonely Man of the Ocean," being very successful, is amounced at the attractive feature of this afternoon and syming. C. W. Clarke and Miss Mestayer in the principal characters.

ers.
Woon's Winstries.—Those who wish to enjoy a hearty
augh should visit 472 Broadway. A fine bill for to laugh should visit 472 Broadway. A fine bill for to night. Buckley's Shrenaders. - The opers of "Norma" sgale

strumental pieces. The Solving company are every night cessful. Pannan's Minstrais — This company are every night amusing their patrons by the burlesque Baby Show and other interesting features.

Marine Court.

Pefore Hon. Judge Birdsall.

June 1.—Bouton vs. the New York Dry Dock and Grand Street Stage Company.—This was an action for \$105 for goods sold and delivered in the year 1854. The defend ants acmitted the debt, but alleged that the pisintiff was indebted to the company for four shares of stock, for which he had subscribed, at the par value of \$100, and they put in this as an offset. The plantiff contended that to render the subscription wall, the party, at the time of subscribing, should pay to the company ten per cent of the whole amount; and that in persuance to the act of incorporation of the company, the defendants should show that the ten per cent was paid. The court held that it was not incumbent on defendants for prove that the ten per cent was not paid; that their baving proved the subscription, the presumption is, that it was valle. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$0.5, being the balance between the amount claimed and the sum due on the shares.

ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE. de., de., de.

The steamship North Star, Wamack, of Vanderbilly direct Havre line, arrived yesterday morning. She sailed from Havre at half past one P. M. of the 19th, and arrived at her deck at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, making the passage in twelve days sixteen hours and a half. The North Star encountered strong westerly gales and heavy head seas from longitude 20 up to longitude 55. She brings over one hundred passengers and one hundred

and fifty tons of freight.

The steamship St. Louis, Captain Watten, from New York, arrived at Havre on the morning of the 19th, in a damaged condition, having ran against an iceberg on bidly stove, but she was able to complete her passage with safety, as the injury was chiefly above water line. Annexed is a list of Americans registered at the bank-ing effice of Livingston, Wells & Co., S Place de la Bourse,

PARIS, May 18, 1855. More Last Words of Pianori—The Polish Emigration in Paris and London—Ministerial Changes—Currobert Superseded by Pelissier as Commander in Chief of the French Army in the Orimea-Emile de Girardin His Restaurant-Mme. Busque and Her Cremerie-In-auguration of a Statue of Joan of Arc, and of the Palace

5 e'clock on Monday merning. Short work was made of the whole affair, from his arrest on the 28th of April to his execution on the 14th of May. Yet it might be suspected that Atterney-General Rouland was scarsely satisfied even with this justice expeditive, as he termed it; for he expressed almost a regret that it had not been anticipated by Lynch law. "Such fellews," he said "should know that when they escape being crushed by public indignation at once and on the spot, (broyes par l'indignation publique sur-le-champ, sur place,) they will in but a few days be convicted and struck down by the law of the land." On the day after the condemon-tion of Pianori, according to a correspondent of the Independence Belge, coubts still remained as to the antecedents of the accused, and his past identity was far from having been determined by the information which You will observe, in the report of his trial, the following remarkable statement in a despatch of the French Charge d'Affaires at Rome:-"Pianori, after having as satsipated an officer of gendarmerie, took refage at Genoa He often returned home to commit new crimes." Now, Facuza, where he belonged, is not so large a place the be could easily have returned to commit new crimes veroften, without some chance of detection. At all events it seems rather late, the day after the condemnation of a man, to begin to investigate the authenticity of the evidence which had been urged against him on his trial It certainly would have proved too late to wait for fur-ther and fuller information from Italy, had be neglected to appeal to the Court of Carsation, and been duly ex scuted three days after sentence of death was pro Pianori was prudently denied the privileges of ne-

toriety which those charged with similar guilt had in the days of Louis Philippe. Had he fired at the citizen King instead of the imperial person of the ex-President of the French republic, he would have been tried, like several persons, including the latter, by the Chamber of Peers. As it was, he was tried like a common thief, by the Court of Assizes, and only three lines and a half in the non-official part of the Moniteur chronicled his ex ecution. Government shrewdly avoided the possible danger of investing him with an importance that might have tempted other misguiled individuals to imitate him. In spite of significant rumors that on the very day of his attempt against the Emperor's life, a story o the Emperor's assassination was circulated in Madrid and other European capitals, it has not been proved that this Roman republican, who risked his life to keep a vow, was instigated by any other than the persons motive he assigned for an act which was at once a crime and a blunder. It is not impossible, indeed, that he have cited in their defence the decision by which, on the 2d of December, 1851, the Court of Cassation formally pronounced Louis Napoleon Bonaparte an outlaw, "hors la loi." But nothing was dison his account, against republicans as a "school of assas ciples of essuists like St. Thomas, Father Muriana, Fa ther Jimmermans, and the rest, as well as by those who most religiously respect Napeleon's will, which pension ed Sergeant Cantillon for his attempt to assessinate th Duke of Wellington in 1815, and who are silent, at least

when the name of the Duke of Enghien is mentioned.

One word more about the Pianori affair, on which have dwelt thus at length on account of the interest which some of the Itelian exiles in your city may have felt in it, and it shall be dismissed. In the indictmen the accused was said "to have known that his Majesty without distrust, without essent, (ni excepte d'aucent suite,) confides in the respect and devotion of all around him." Notwithstanding this formal endorsement of the prevalent notion of those foreigners who see the Emperor riding apparently alone on the Champs Elysées and els where, it is only necessary, in order to discover that his Majesty is always more closely hedged about with protec tion than it would sometimes seem, to count the name of the multitude of policemen who sprang, as it were from beneath the pavement when Pianori fired his firs abot, and several of whom afterwards appeared as witnesses against him. Among the witnesses were Allessandri, Brigadier of Police of the Imperial Residence—it was be that stabbed Pianori; Hyr-Kesidences; Becquet, Inspector of Police; Casti, do.; Tourneur, do.; Massirarsi, do.; Chausse, brigadie: of the sergent de ville. Moreover, Col. Edgar Ney has claimed, in the Monitors, a share with these gentlen en and Providence, in the honor of saving the Emperor's life. On a clip of paper, which somehow missed the en velope of my last week's letter, I mentioned kow quick velops of my isst week's setter, I mentioned now quick-ly the Emperor, doubtless, resovered his sang froid, his self-possession, as well as his balance, after his horse shied at the first shot of Pianori, although an American lady whose carriage passed close by him when he is-sued from the crowd, and started forward to rejoin the both at the moment she saw him. He did not salute or as her or anybody else then except a group of "blouseme at a little distance, on whom his eyes, more expression than they had ever seemed to her before, were fixed ateadily and not without anxiety. His face, she affirms, was as pale as she thinks her own would have been if she herself had been shot at, and she "don't wonder

steadily and not without anxiety. Bis ince, she athrus, was as pale as she thinks her own would have been if she herrelf had been shot at, and she "don't wonder at it, either."

The publication in the Moniteur of felicitations addressed by Polish refugees in Paris to the Emperor, on account of hie escape from the builtet of Pisnori, has attracted more attention than it merited. It may have been meant as a menace to Austria; but Austria best knows how hittle it is to be directed, at present. At the German legation is l'aris and Lendon, as well as among the Polish emigration in both these cities, however, no slight seatestion has been produced by the addresses published in the Moniteur. The obsequionsness of these addresses bus, severtheless, I am assured, been disavowed by the majority of the Polish emigration. You are aware that this emigration is represented by Prance Caraforiaki, and is the only one on which the Emperor of the French has deigned to smile, although the letter of General Tybincki must have been concorded for a certain purpose by him and the ex-commander-in-chief of the Polish army of 1821. The second, or military faction, of which theneral Rybincki is the chief, and almost the only abherent, has not hitherto been very favorably regarded at the Turleries. The proscribed Princes, whe contributes to haid Napokeon III as "the necked of the hard the own was the regenerator of their country." must have forgotten that one of the causes of the tall of the impire was the constant, self-sh and ungrateful refusal of the under the addresses in the Miniteur. Exprise was occasioned by the appearance among its signed one of the addresses in the Miniteur. Exprise was occasioned by the appearance among its signed one of the male of Assum Meckewicz, the "pote of Nationalities." the editor in chief, in 1849, of the Priture dee Peuples, a journal whose mission was its priture of the insurrection of matematical everywhere and always. As for the chird, or democratic

fraction, represented at Paris especially by Generals Wysechi and Mirealawat, and in Belgium by the venerable Leleval, they are wholly kept at a distance by the Emperor, attheugh Pr nee Napoleon has reselved the two first mamed with particular signs of favor. But their frence, both here and in London, have, I am told, united in recommending caution and distrust in view of the possible hopes which the publication of the addresses in the Monitour might exeite. They cherish as little confidence in the apparent avertures of Napoleon III to the Polish emigrants, as he does in their sympathy. They find it difficult to believe that the nepture is a new control in the property of the party of senjectures, however, have been related and the great political game have been changed.

A variety of empertures, however, have been related, not only by the Polish addresses in the Monifeur, but by the fact that conferences have been held at the Tailaries with several influential members of the Polish entrypeture. A strong disposition has been manifested, it is said, to induce Switzerlans to side with the Western a let. It was even rumored, last Sanday, that M. Walewaki, (whose part in the Polish intursection in 1831 you will remember, the new Minister of Ferrigan Affairs, halbeas sent to Geneva to haston this result. His predecessor, M. Drouyn de Pillys, whose visit to Vienna turned out so unfortunately for him, has gene into the southry, seeking repose from his recent diplomatic fatigues. The real secret of the retirement of the latter Minister, it appears, is to be found not only in the opposition of the English Cabinet to the Austrian terms, which he deemed acceptable, and in the first half will be a contact the property of the property of the property of the service of the property of the

restaurant. This is considered the first—lucky for the Parisians if it be the last—disappointment of the "Exhibition sesson."

Not a few Americans daily and agreeably console themselves for the closed doors of the Diner de l'Exposition—and would, were even the doors of the Maison d'Or and other renowned restaurants also closed—by dining at the now no less renowned Cremeric of Madama Buaque, in the rue de la Michodiere, where the specialité is "pumpkin pie," and where the guests, if we may believe Dickens "Household Words." (and our own experience.) are "soms pumpkins" too. A catalogue of the guests of the Cremeric during the past three years would interest, I am sure, not a few leaders of the Herald, all over the United States.

But such a catalogue would be even longer than I fear this letter will be, if I do not close it here, at the bottom of this page, without saying anything more of either the inauguration of the Statue of Joan of Arc, at Orleans, or of the inauguration of the Palace of Industry at Paris, than that both of these events have signalized the first fortisight in May. I have just room to add that, thanks to Mr Field, the Chairman of the Central Committee of American Commissioners, and to Prince Napoleon. President of the Imperial Commission, the representatives of the American press "assisted" on the 15th at the inauguration of the Palace of Industry.

Markets.

Markets.

HAVER, May 19—10 o'clock.

I forwarded yeu, on Wednesday evening, the annexed review, by the Pacific steamer. On the following day—a holiday—the exchange was closed. Yesterday (Friday), owing to the encouraging accounts from Liverpoot, the demant has been very spirited in our cotton market, and 3,000 bales have changed hinds at stiffer prices. Our stock has somewhat increased by arrivals from Charleston, Mobils, &c. In other articles we have to report a sale of 162,000 kils. Indian corn, white, at 27, per 100 kils. American hops are worth 180f. a 185f. The demand is limited. Stock: 400 bales. The weather since yesterday has again become fine. Freight for the United States remains scarce. The Henry Harbsck, for New York, salls to-day with a full cargo, but at lew sates.

A MAN KILLED IN A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.
The neighborhood of the Quarantine, Staten Island,
was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday morning by a fatal affray between two Irishmen, on Parilion hill. The facts of the case are as follows:—Two men, one named John McCarty, and the other Daniel Connelly, Quarantine, in the business of visiting emigrant ships upon their arrival from abroad, and purchasing at a bargain from the passengers whatever rubbish they have for sale, in the way of provisions, old clothes, &c. There are several persons at the Quarantine engaged in and eld clothes, and bring their purchases grocery stores, or among poor people who are always ready to purchase what appears to be a cheap article.

In the pursuit of this business, McCarty and Connelly a few days ago, visited the ship R. S. Gilchrist, upon he arrival from Havre, and both made purchases from the passengers. It seems Connelly, among other things, purchased a demijohn, which he afterwards lost, and suspecting McCarty of taking it, he accused him of the theft. The parties met on Thursday, in Wall street

when harsh words passed between them, and Connelly charged McCarty with stealing his property. The two men here perted and met again at 11% o'clock pesterday morning, on Pavilion hill, Staten Island, where a fight at once took place between them.

At the time of the fight several friends of the parties were standing by, and, instead of separating the combatants, they encouraged them on in their brutal blows, by their cries and excit ment. McCarty being a large, stout man. possessed of great strength, was too much for Connelly, who was a young man about eighteen years of age, and weak and delicate in constitution. McCarty dealt his blows most unmerelfully upon Connelly, and finally striking him a heavy blow under the ear, he fell helples to the ground. Some of the spectators assert that Connelly was kicked after he fell, but this is denied by others. The descased never spoke after he fell. When it was observed that he key mctionless upon the ground, some of the crowd advanced to him, and picking him up, it was found that his pulse was still heating, though he was bleeding profusely from his wonds. What assistance could be semmanded was at once tendered him, but to no purpose, and Connelly expired within ten minutes after receiving the blow under the ear.

McCarty immediately gave himself up for trial, and

wounds. What assistance could be semmanded was at once tendered him, but to no purpose, and Connelly expired within ten minutes after receiving the blow under the ear.

McCarty immediately gave himself up for trial, and the deceased was carried to the dead house, where he remained up tos late hour yesterday. The report of the murder soon spread throughout the neighborhood, and great excitement prevailed for a time. The Coroner, N. R. Noble, as soon as he could summon a jury, held an inquest upon the body of the deceased. The facts elicited were as we have given them above, and the verdict of the jury was. "That Daniel Councily came to his death from blows inflicted upon by John McCarty; and they, the jury also find that Jeremiah Murphy, John Steward, John Cogland, John Grady, Mastin Bow, Robert Clarkson and Boniel Noonan were accessories to the death of Daniel Connelly." There parties, charged with being accessories, were those who stood by and ensouraged the fight. All of the above parties, as soon as the verdict was rendered, were conveyed to the county jail, in Righmond, smi locked up for trial. These parties oharged with being accessories to the murder, are all of them engaged in the same business with the deceased and McCarty.

The deceased and McCarty are both Irishmen, and up to the time of this fatal aftrey are reported to have been friends of each other. Both were single men. The deceased has a mother living in New York, who visited the Quarantine yeaterday, when she heard of the aftray, but he only arrived there to witners the dead body of hereon. This is regarded by the inabitants of Staten is and as a most cowardly, brutai and savage murder, as the deceased was so much lighter than the assaliant, and so poorly matched with him in strength.

the higher classes of the public schools of which we are members?

The heur of nine, which is an excellent one for the winter season, is still preserved as the summer hour for opening schools, only, we believe, from early custom and present inattention on the part of the Board of Education.

Would the respected Board of Education of this city consider the great advantage from commencing our leadens are the present season in the cool of the morning, thereby subtracting one hour from the heat of the day, just at the time when study begins to be irksome and of little real advantage. That they should make the present study begin at 8 o'clock and close at 2. The freshness of mird, we are conscious, in the early morning hour, and the vigor and aptness it gives to our application, will readily appear as one of our best arguments in favor of this proposed change. Will not jon, dear sir, present ints subject to the Board of Education with such remarks as are calculated to call their attention to it propitiously?

it propitiously?
STUDENTS OF WARD SCHOOL NO. 11.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUIT.

THE "EMIGRANT RUNNER" CASE AGAINST THE SUA

The Right of an Editor to Publish Facts.

VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE PRESS.

Buperfor Court.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Emery Matthews agt: Moses S. Beach and Myred B.

Beach.—An acties against the preprietors of the Sw
for an alleged theel, published in that paper on the 27st

June, 1850.

The case was called Tuesday morning last, 29th inst
and the following jurors having answered to the

mames, were duly empannelled:—

Eames! Holcen, No. 5 West Twelfth street,

Frederic Johnson, No. 38 Stath street,

cames nacion, 20. 30 west variety.

Frederic Johnson, No. 38 Statts strees.

Harry E Ramons, 20. 50 Milest strees.

Harry E Ramons, 20. 50 Milest strees.

Harry E Ramons, 20. 50 Milest strees.

John Pice, No. 238 West Forty-second seest.

William O. Start, No. 13 Bedford street.

Affred W. Wardell No. 174 East Fitteonth street.

James F. Height, No. 135 Madons street.

Latred W. Wardell No. 174 East Fitteonth street.

James F. Height, No. 130 Houston street.

Latred Latred W. Start Start

Section 1. Ne reporter, editor, or proprietor of any new paper shall be hable to any action or prosecution civil or criminal, for a fair and true report in such news paper of any judicial, legislative, or other public editial proceedings; of any statements, speech, argument, or debate in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of the publication. Sec. 2. Nothing in the preceding section contained shall be so construed as to protect any such reporter editor, or preprietor from an action or indictment for any libelious comments or remarks superadded to and interspersed or connected with

editor, or preprietor from an action or indictment for any libelious comments or remarks superaded to and interspersed or cemeeted with such report.

Fec. S. This act stail take effect immediately.

If the article now complained of contains anything more or less than the truth, then the Judge will tell you what to do. There may, perhaps, be some slight discrepancies in technical language, which the other side will lay hold of, as for instance they may say emigrant agent instead of runner, or ellowed him instead of knocked him down; but these are trilling differences, which are scarcely emitted to notice.

The gentleman assaulted was then called, and examine de by Mr. Brady. He said:—

I was carrying on business in Broadway as a daguer-rectypist, on the 28th June, 1850; knew Adams and Matihews; my acquaintance began by meeting them at the fombs about that time; my business there we caused by some friends from Vermont, who were on visit to me here, in 1849, and who on their return hor purchased some assamboat tickets which proved wort less; those new shown me are the same tickets; the were returned to me by letter; my friends names a Averill; as soon as I received the letter I went to the corner of Earclay and West streets, where the office of Adams had been, and found the place shut up; there was no sign up; I made inquiry, but get no tidings of him till the middle of June of the following year, when I noticed his arrest, with Matthews, in the Hanario (objected to, but overruled.); I conversed with Adams.

What did he say? (Objected to, but overruled.); I conversed with Adams.

What did he say? (Objected to, but overruled.); I converse with "Ratiroad office," was all lettered over with "Ratiroad office," as, was all lettered over with "Ratiroad office," as, was all lettered over with "Ratiroad office," as, but was all lettered over with "Ratiroad office," the was all entered by the nowe, called me here. I had sown the best provided to the tendency of the stewards and the towards, and the towards, and the own of